

Antibiotics Point Prevalence

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Background: Antibiotics have changed the practice of medicine. The widespread use of antibiotics has led to the emergence of drug resistance. The Global Point Prevalence Survey of Antimicrobial Consumption and Resistance (Global-PPS) is a motivated project to develop the point-prevalence surveys (PPS) carried out by the European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption (ESAC).

Objective: To monitor the prescription of antibiotics, improve the quality of antibiotics prescription and determine the variations in drug prescription.

Design: A Prospective Study.

Setting: Salmaniya Medical Complex, Bahrain.

Method: The Laboratory of Medical Microbiology (UA, Belgium) designed the Global-PPS WebPPS program, a web-based application for data-entry and reporting. Online registration of participating hospitals on the WebPPS program was performed by the locally designated personnel. All wards in the hospital were included in the data collection. Three hundred seventy-two patients were included in the study. Data collected from 1 February 2015 to 30 April 2015 were documented.

Result: Three hundred seventy-two patients were included in the study. Three hundred and seven (82.5%) patients were adults, 45 (12.1%) were children and 20 (5.4%) were neonates. Two hundred sixty-three (70.7%) were on antibiotics. All the children, 45 (12.1%) were on antibiotics. β -lactams other than penicillin was prescribed in 158 (42.5%) patients followed by penicillin in 57 (15.3%) patients. The most common indication for antibiotics use was pneumonia, 43 (11.5%) patients and lower urinary tract infections, 31 (8.3%) patients.

Conclusion: The point prevalence study has shown an overuse of antimicrobials with an increasing use of drugs, particularly among pediatrics. Therefore, antibiotic supervising initiatives to limit the overuse is needed.